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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25998
24 June 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 22 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE, SPAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text, in English and in French, of the Declaration on Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted by the European Council at Copenhagen on 22 June 1993.

We would be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of France

(Signed) Juan A. YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO
Permanent Representative of Spain

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY, KCMG
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom

Annex

[Original: English and French]

European Council Declaration on Bosnia-Herzegovina
(Copenhagen, 22 June 1993)

The European Council reviewed the extremely grave situation in the former Yugoslavia and the latest negotiations between the parties to the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina on the basis of a report by Lord Owen to Ministers.

The European Council expresses its full confidence in the Co-Chairmen of the steering committee of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia and encourages them to pursue their efforts to promote a fair and viable settlement acceptable to all three constituent peoples of Bosnia-Herzegovina. It will not accept a territorial solution dictated by the Serbs and Croats at the expense of the Bosnian Muslims.

The European Council reaffirms its conviction that a negotiated settlement has to be based on the principles of the London Conference, reflected in the Vance/Owen peace plan, particularly the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the protection of human rights and the rights of minorities. The inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force, the vital need for humanitarian aid to be provided and reach those in need, the prosecution of war crimes and breaches of international humanitarian law.

The European Council supports the Bosnian Government's call for an immediate cease-fire. It reaffirms the need for wider international support for humanitarian aid and for guaranteed safe passage of convoys.

Speedy implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions on safe areas is an indispensable contribution to the implementation of the objectives mentioned above. The European Council decided to respond positively to the request of the United Nations Secretary-General for men and money. It urged member States to comply with that request within their abilities. At the same time, it appeals to other members of the international community to do likewise.

Sanctions will remain in place and will be tightened until conditions for their lifting set by the United Nations and the European Community have been met. The Community and its member States will contribute further resources to their strict enforcement.

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GENERAL

S/25999
25 June 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 JUNE 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continued their violations of Iraqi national airspace for purposes of reconnaissance and provocation during the period 17 to 21 June 1993.

17 June 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile air activity was reported in the northern region on 17 June 1993.

(b) Southern region: 46 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 8,500 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Samawah, Salman, Qal'at Salih, and Busayyah.

18 June 1993

(a) Northern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Dohuk, Irbil, Zakho, Tall Afar and Aqrah.

(b) Southern region: 67 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Jalibah, Qurnah and Qal'at Salih.

19 June 1993

(a) Northern region: 18 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 40 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Basra, Khidr, Busayyah, Shinafiyah, Rumaythah, the area to the south of Diwaniyah and Qal'at Salih.

20 June 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile air activity was reported in the northern region on 20 June 1993.

(b) Southern region: 40 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Jalibah, Busayyah and Qal'at Salih.

21 June 1993

(a) Northern region: 28 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 52 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Amarah, Salman, Artawi, Lasaf, Ushbayjah and Busayyah.

At 1009 hours on 21 June 1993, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace over the Salman area flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres. At 1110 hours it disappeared to the south of that area in the direction of Saudi airspace.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Adnan MALIK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26000
25 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 JUNE 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 by which the Council decided to establish a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

With regard to the command of UNPROFOR, it is my intention to appoint General Jean Cot of France as Force Commander, effective 1 July 1993, in succession to Lt.-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren of Sweden.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/26001
25 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 June 1993 (S/26000) concerning the appointment of the next Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained therein.

(Signed) Juan Antonio YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO
President of the Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26002
26 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to submit, enclosed herewith, a letter by the President of the Republic of Croatia, Mr. Franjo Tudjman, addressed to you.

I would be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 25 June 1993 from the President of the Republic of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the Republic of Croatia considers that a limited extension of UNPROFOR's present mandate, pursuant to the request of your Special Representative made in accordance with paragraph 6 of your report dated 24 June 1993 (S/25993), is only partially acceptable, i.e. for the period of one month. This extension is to be viewed as a trial period in which the Serbian side (their local leaders) should start seriously cooperating with Croatian authorities in the implementation of the United Nations peace plan (Vance plan) and relevant Security Council resolutions. If local Serbs sign, within that period, the binding agreement on the implementation of the Vance plan, the Republic of Croatia will be willing to consider the extension of the mandate for a period of three to six months. Without the signed and binding agreement and significant progress in the implementation of the Vance plan, the extension of the UNPROFOR mandate would only serve the dilatory tactics of the Serbian local leaders and reinforcement of the status quo.

I am fully aware of the difficulties that you and the Security Council have in the realization of the tasks given to UNPROFOR. However, the Republic of Croatia sees no reason for the continued presence of UNPROFOR on her territory unless its tasks, defined in resolutions already adopted by the Security Council, are not being performed. Our decision, which was already communicated to your Special Representative yesterday, to agree to the extension of UNPROFOR's mandate for a period of one month, has been made in the hope that it will benefit the current peace process which is being conducted under the auspices of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, especially concerning its attempts to find a durable and just political solution for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We believe that the one-month extension of the UNPROFOR mandate will be enough to "provide a breathing-space for the continued efforts of the peacemakers", as you stated in your aforesaid report.

As you correctly stated in your latest reports (S/25777 and S/25993), the local Serb authorities in the UNPAs are not cooperating with the Croatian Government nor with the international community, and they are openly resisting the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions. However, the Republic of Croatia will try to continue negotiations with the local Serbian population in a sincere effort to find a solution for the benefit of all sides. But Croatia cannot allow an indefinite prolongation of the status quo that is seriously undermining not only the relevance of the Security Council resolutions, but which is also threatening the territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia.

In making the decision to accept an extension of UNPROFOR's mandate by only one month, Croatia has taken into account the following important facts. Croatia can no longer tolerate the de facto separation of her territory into several parts with extremely difficult communications among them. Today the eastern part of Croatia can hardly be reached from the western part because of the existence of UNPA Sector West, and the south of Croatia is actually separated from the north by UNPA sectors North and South. The electrical power

system cannot supply the south of Croatia from the north because the high-voltage links have been cut. The pipeline from Rijeka to central Croatia, which is of vital importance not only for Croatia but also for several Central European States (as witnessed by the request of the Central European Initiative to the United Nations), is out of operation. The railway link between Split and Zagreb, via Knin, to Europe has been disrupted for already two years. For this reason the economic hardship threatens to disrupt the entire social life in Croatia with unforeseen consequences. The heavy burden of refugees and displaced persons, for whom Croatia is obliged to care, is further seriously aggravating the already difficult economic situation. In view of all this our limited armed action in the area of Maslenica and the Peruča Dam can be easily explained and justified.

To all these facts some other of equal, if not greater, significance can be added. Daily Serbian attacks on Croatian cities, which are continuing in spite of the UNPROFOR presence and signed cease-fire agreement, are seriously disrupting what has been left of the normal life. The Serbian "authorities" are misusing UNPROFOR's unpreparedness and reluctance to enforce the Security Council resolution, and are trying through a self-proclaimed and illegal "referendum" to create a Serbian "state" within the internationally recognized borders of the sovereign Republic of Croatia. All this is making the present situation for Croatia intolerable.

The Republic of Croatia would welcome the active role of UNPROFOR in implementing the Security Council resolution as already specified in my letter to you dated 4 June 1993 (S/25885). If, according to our present proposal, progress is made during this one month period, the Republic of Croatia would be willing to accept the prolongation of UNPROFOR's role in Croatia under a new mandate. However, we emphasize once more that any agreement on the new mandate could be concluded only between the Republic of Croatia and the United Nations, and be separated from the UNPROFOR mandates in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia. Besides that, the new mandate must give UNPROFOR the authority and instructions to enforce and implement all of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council in accordance with a specific timetable.

I sincerely hope that the Security Council will accept our present proposal and I can assure you that the Republic of Croatia shall be always prepared to cooperate fully and sincerely with the United Nations. We are prepared to extend our logistic support and put at the disposal of UNPROFOR our facilities in case the mandates for Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia are separated from the one for Croatia.

(Signed) Franjo TUDJMAN
President of the
Republic of Croatia

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26003
26 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, I wish, on behalf of my Government, to report that the United States has exercised its right of self-defence by responding to the Government of Iraq's unlawful attempt to murder the former Chief Executive of the United States Government, President George Bush, and to its continuing threat to United States nationals.

The Government of Iraq bears direct responsibility for the failed attempt to assassinate the former President of the United States for actions he took while he was President. The United States has reached this conclusion based on clear and compelling evidence of the Government of Iraq's actions in the attempted murder.

Based on the pattern of the Government of Iraq's behaviour, including the disregard for international law and Security Council resolutions, the United States has concluded that there is no reasonable prospect that new diplomatic initiatives or economic measures can influence the current Government of Iraq to cease planning future attacks against the United States. Accordingly, as a last resort, the United States has decided that it is necessary to respond to the attempted attack and the threat of further attacks by striking at an Iraqi military and intelligence target that is involved in such attacks. The United States has chosen its target carefully so as to minimize risks of collateral damage to civilians.

It is the sincere hope of the United States Government that such limited and proportionate action may frustrate future unlawful actions on the part of the Government of Iraq and discourage or preempt such activities.

In light of the above, my Government hereby requests an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

In view of the seriousness of the Government of Iraq's actions, it is requested that you circulate the text of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine ALBRIGHT
Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26004
27 June 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 27 June 1993 from Mr. Mohammed Saïd Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, concerning the attack perpetrated by the United States against Iraq on the morning of 27 June 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 27 June 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

I wish to inform you that, this morning, 27 June 1993, the Government of the United States of America committed a cowardly act of military aggression against Iraq. American warships stationed in the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf fired 23 Tomahawk cruise missiles at the headquarters of the Iraqi information service and the nearby civilian districts of Al-Mansour and Al-Ma'moun in the very centre of Baghdad.

This totally unjustified act of aggression has left a large number of dead and wounded among the Iraqi civilian population, including women and children. This was a deliberate terrorist act perpetrated by the Government of the United States of America on grounds which were spurious and unjustified, concocted by the American authorities with the complicity of the leaders of Kuwait.

We condemn this act of aggression by the United States of America and call on the Security Council and the international community to associate themselves with this condemnation and to assume their responsibilities by halting the repeated barbaric attacks against Iraq and other countries and peoples of the world, as evidenced by current events in Somalia.

A few days before the cowardly American attack on the city of Baghdad, an American U-2 spy plane flew over the city for several hours, on the pretext of carrying out reconnaissance operations as part of the activities of the United Nations Special Commission. This constitutes irrefutable evidence that the American U-2 spy plane was used for espionage operations in preparation for the American attack on Iraq.

The silence maintained by the United Nations in the face of the persistent crimes perpetrated by the United States against Iraq and the peoples of the world has encouraged the belligerent United States regime to persist in this course of action and seek to secure world hegemony by means of armed force, State terrorism and blackmail.

The whole world can see clearly that the United States is using its armed force in an aggressive and barbaric manner in order to accomplish its goal of imposing its hegemony on the peoples of the world.

(Signed) Mohammed Saïd AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

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S/26005
29 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN El SALVADOR (ONUSAL)

1. The purpose of the present report is to update the Security Council on the recent discovery, at various locations inside and outside of El Salvador, of illegal arms deposits belonging to the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN). Following my letter of 8 June 1993 to the President of the Security Council on this issue (S/25901), the Council issued a statement on 11 June (S/25929) in which it expressed serious concern at the maintenance of such clandestine arms deposits, which it considered the most serious violation to date of the commitments assumed under the Peace Accords. The Council also urged FMLN to comply with its obligation to provide a complete inventory of its arms and munitions, both inside and outside El Salvador and surrender them in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Accords, and to continue to cooperate in this regard with the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL). Ever since the discovery of the first illegal arms cache in Managua on 23 May, I have made continuous efforts directly and through ONUSAL to establish the facts, to ensure that all remaining clandestine caches are declared to it and their contents destroyed and to limit the repercussions on the peace process of this very serious violation of the Peace Accords.

2. On 12 June 1993, I addressed a letter to the Coordinator-General of FMLN, Mr. Schafik Handal, in which, among other things, I expressed my distress at learning that, contrary to the assurances he had given me, the final inventory of weapons presented to ONUSAL by FMLN had been grossly inaccurate. I reminded Mr. Handal that it was on the basis of ONUSAL's confirmation that all the items in the inventory had been accounted for and were being destroyed that FMLN had been legalized as a political party by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (Tribunal Supremo Electoral) of El Salvador. I emphasized that such a deliberate attempt to mislead me placed my credibility in doubt and raised very serious questions of confidence and trust. I accordingly urged FMLN to demonstrate in words and deeds that it remained committed to the peace process and also requested Mr. Handal to inform me, by 20 June 1993, of the action taken by FMLN to ensure that all arms caches in El Salvador and in neighbouring countries were located and their contents destroyed, and that any weapons still in possession of FMLN militants were similarly handed over to ONUSAL for destruction. The full text of my letter to Mr. Handal is annexed to this report (annex I).

3. On 17 June 1993, I received Mr. Handal's reply, dated 16 June, together with another letter, dated 11 June, addressed to me by Mr. Salvador Sánchez Cerén, Secretary-General of the FMLN constituent group which had acknowledged responsibility for the existence of the Managua arms cache, the Popular Liberation Forces (Fuerzas Populares de Liberación) (FPL). Both letters are annexed to the present report as annexes II A and B. Mr. Handal stressed that, notwithstanding the existence of undeclared war-related matériel, whose purpose had been "to keep a last negotiating card in order to guarantee peace and the conclusion of the agreements", FMLN had at no time considered resuming the armed struggle in El Salvador and unreservedly reaffirmed its commitment to the peace process. He also stated categorically that FMLN had no armed groups under its command. Finally, he referred to FPL's readiness to "clean up its house", adding that the FMLN leadership was considering how best to carry out the collection of arms which might have been dispersed and concealed. He also promised to inform me as soon as possible of the conclusions reached in this regard (see para. 5 below).

4. For his part, Mr. Sánchez Cerén apologized for having misled me and the United Nations, stating that FPL had not inventoried nor destroyed all its arms owing to its profound mistrust of the Armed Forces. This mistrust had grown with the Government's delays and failure to meet its commitments. Although various reschedulings had prevented the collapse of the process, the balance reflected in the initial implementation timetable had been radically upset. He further stated that, as FMLN developed as a political party and its chances of expansion were increasing, the maintenance of those arms had become an onerous and unnecessary burden, incompatible with its new status. Consequently, FPL had already decided to hand over its caches to the Nicaraguan Government and to ONUSAL when the explosion occurred. He further stated that FPL had taken all the necessary steps to rid itself of all arms and that, once the total destruction of the weapons in Nicaragua was completed, it would inform ONUSAL about the location of the remaining caches in El Salvador. Shortly after this letter, FPL contacted ONUSAL with a view to setting up a schedule, not to exceed 45 days, for the location and destruction of the caches. This was followed, on 18 June, by a letter addressed to my Special Representative, in which Mr. Sánchez Cerén indicated FPL's willingness to begin working immediately with ONUSAL on this process. In his letter Mr. Sánchez Cerén also appointed an FPL liaison officer for the purpose of drawing up with ONUSAL the operational plan for the location and destruction, by 4 August 1993, of the above-mentioned weapons.

5. On 19 June 1993, Mr. Handal, complying with his promise to me, informed me that FMLN would cooperate with ONUSAL in locating and destroying all of its remaining weapons within a period of 45 days beginning on 21 June 1993 (i.e. by 4 August). Any weapons confiscated after the expiry of that period would be accounted for solely by the persons in whose possession they were found and would not be FMLN's responsibility. Finally, expressing concern for delays and non-compliance by the Government with its obligations under the Peace Accords, Mr. Handal stressed the need for the establishment of specific time-limits to assure full implementation of pending commitments. The need for such a timetable has been repeatedly raised by FMLN, particularly last March when Mr. Handal visited United Nations Headquarters on the occasion of the presentation of the report of the Commission on the Truth. In this regard, he

emphasized the importance of renewed direct communication between the parties. The full text of Mr. Handal's letter is included in annex III.

6. On 17 June 1993, the ONUSAL technical team that had travelled to Managua on 29 May, at the invitation of the Government of Nicaragua, to work jointly with the Government's Special Disarmament Brigade (Brigada Especial de Desarme) on the establishment of the facts surrounding the 23 May explosion reported that the task of itemizing and destroying weapons and war-related matériel that were under the control of FPL had been completed. Based on the information provided by FPL, which cooperated fully in the investigation, ONUSAL and the Nicaraguan authorities verified 16 "safe houses" (casas de seguridad), including the automobile-repair shop that was the scene of the 23 May incident. Five of those houses contained armament which was mostly in good condition, and which included some 1,240 rifles, 2,025 kilogrammes of explosives, 1,406,300 rounds of ammunition, 1,300 mortar grenades, 3,970 assorted grenades, 350 rockets (LAW), 35,700 detonators, 42 machine-guns and 19 surface-to-air missiles. No weapons or war matériel were found in the other "safe houses". The Nicaraguan authorities are continuing their inquiries into the possible involvement of parties foreign to El Salvador.

7. Another constituent group of FMLN, the former People's Revolutionary Army (Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo), now renamed Expresión Renovadora del Pueblo (ERP), separately handed over to ONUSAL in San Salvador, on 17 June 1993, some 2-3 tons of matériel consisting primarily of small-arms ammunition and explosives, some of them in poor condition. ERP has also informed ONUSAL about the existence of another clandestine deposit in the eastern part of the country, which it will soon transfer to ONUSAL for destruction. Furthermore, ONUSAL has been informed by a third FMLN group, the National Resistance (Resistencia Nacional) (RN), that various caches of arms and ammunition located in the country would be transferred to it for destruction within the next few days. A fourth FMLN faction, the Liberation Armed Forces (Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación) (FAL), has also informed ONUSAL that it will soon provide information on its own holdings of war matériel.

8. On 11 June 1993, I received a letter from President Cristiani in which, among other things, he stated that the conduct of FMLN, in addition to being in violation of the commitments it had assumed, violated the constitutional provision prohibiting the existence of armed groups and might therefore be a reason to disband FMLN as a political party. In this connection, the President requested that the 14 December 1992 ONUSAL certification of complete disarmament on the part of FMLN be left in abeyance until FMLN had handed over all its war-related matériel for destruction. In the same letter, President Cristiani also demanded that FMLN demobilize armed groups of its members or sympathizers, or declare that it had severed links with such groups. The President also expressed the view that the gravity of the breach by FMLN warranted that the Security Council pass a resolution on the matter. President Cristiani's letter appears in annex IV to this report.

9. The right of FMLN to maintain its status as a political party in the current circumstances has also been questioned in other quarters and the view expressed that this status should be cancelled or suspended. On 14 June 1993, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (Tribunal Supremo Electoral), which, on the basis

of ONUSAL's certification, had granted to FMLN its present status, requested from ONUSAL a full report on the discovery of arms caches in Nicaragua.

10. As indicated above (see para. 3), FMLN has categorically denied that it is supporting any armed groups or that it has any such groups under its command. However, it has not discarded the possibility that some of its former combatants belong to groups of delinquents and has requested that a professional investigation be conducted with the support of ONUSAL. It has also offered its full cooperation in dealing with this problem. ONUSAL has been investigating the issue for some time and has found no evidence of armed groups under the command of FMLN. It has, however, confirmed the existence of a number of armed criminal bands varying in size from 20 to 50 members and composed not only of ex-combatants of FMLN, but also of former members of the Armed Forces and civilians equipped with military weapons. ONUSAL has for its part ascertained that these bands are fully autonomous and that their behaviour is of a criminal and non-political nature. It has been able to identify members of one of those groups and has turned this information over to the Government. ONUSAL will continue to gather information on the activities of these criminal groups and to cooperate with the authorities on this matter. No direct relationship has been established between these groups and the arms caches recently discovered.

11. The seriousness of the situation which was revealed by the explosion of 23 May 1993 in Managua cannot be overemphasized. It has raised questions of confidence and trust and could have seriously undermined the peace process. However, the cancellation or suspension of FMLN's status as a political party could in my view place in jeopardy the progress which has so far been achieved and could itself deal a severe blow to the peace process. The transformation of FMLN into a political party and the full reintegration of its members, within a framework of full legality, into the civil, political and institutional life of the country, are at the very core of the Peace Accords. Indeed, this process constitutes the ultimate goal of the entire process as envisaged in the Geneva Agreement of 4 April 1990. It is likewise imperative to avoid a disruption of the electoral process, in which it is essential that FMLN have every opportunity to participate. Fortunately, FMLN's prompt and complete acceptance of its responsibility for the events and its full cooperation in the ensuing investigation have paved the way for a restoration of the confidence that should accompany the peace process. It is clear however that FMLN now has to demonstrate anew its commitment to that process and that confidence will only be fully restored upon the complete disclosure, as promised, by FMLN of all its holdings in arms and munitions and their subsequent destruction by the date indicated. I shall keep the Security Council informed of further developments.

12. It is an indication of the strength and irreversibility of the peace process and a credit to both parties that a serious incident of this nature has not been allowed to derail the implementation of the Peace Accords. In this regard, I wish to commend President Cristiani for the statesmanship he has demonstrated and to exhort the Government and FMLN to make every effort in the months ahead to restore confidence in the peace process and to ensure its successful completion. I also wish to record my gratitude to the Government of Nicaragua for the cooperation and support it has given ONUSAL in this matter.

Annex I

Letter dated 12 June 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the Coordinator-General of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN)

I write with reference to the recent discovery in Nicaragua of important quantities of military weapons and related items belonging to one of the constituent groups of the FMLN. You will already have seen the statement made on this matter by the President of the Security Council on behalf of the Council.

As you are well aware, it is on the basis of (a) repeated assurances by the FMLN that the inventory it had presented to ONUSAL was a full statement of its holdings of military matériel and (b) confirmation by ONUSAL that all the items in that inventory had been accounted for and were being destroyed, that the FMLN became a political party on 14 December 1992 and the armed conflict in El Salvador was brought formally to an end on the following day. It is because I was convinced that such indeed was the case that I stated then that El Salvador had crossed the line from armed peace into a new era. With this in mind, I am distressed to learn that, contrary to your assurances which I had accepted in good faith, the inventory presented to ONUSAL by the FMLN was grossly inaccurate and failed to include large quantities of warlike matériel. Such a deliberate attempt to mislead me places my credibility in doubt and raises in my mind very serious questions of confidence and trust which, in the absence of any communication from you, I am unable to answer at this time.

Recent pronouncements in El Salvador clearly show the damaging effects of the recent incident in Nicaragua and the very serious consequences that it could have for the peace process itself. I would urge you to take the necessary steps to demonstrate, in words and in deeds, that the FMLN, notwithstanding the damage done, continues to be committed to the Peace Accords and to the process of national reconciliation.

Given the United Nations responsibility for verifying the implementation of the Peace Accords, it will be necessary for me to keep the Security Council informed about developments in regard to this issue. I should accordingly be grateful if you would inform me by 20 June 1993 of the action which has been taken by the FMLN to ensure that all arms caches in El Salvador and neighbouring countries are located and their contents destroyed and that any weapons remaining in the hands of FMLN militants are similarly handed over to ONUSAL for destruction.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

Annex II (A)

[Original: Spanish]

Letter dated 16 June 1993 from the Coordinator-General of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) addressed to the Secretary-General

In reply to your letter of 12 June 1993, I should like first of all to state that the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) has at no time considered resuming the armed conflict. On behalf of all the comrades of the former General Command, I can assure you that we all remain committed to continuing to develop and consolidate the peace process. No one is supporting or is in command of armed groups.

While this does not rule out the possibility that there may be groups which include persons who at one point were FMLN combatants - just as it has been determined that there are armed groups made up of former members of the armed forces and security bodies, at the present time they have no connection with us. As you know, this is a frequent and almost inevitable phenomenon in post-war periods, but it, I repeat, does not mean that FMLN is supporting, organizing or concealing the existence of such groups.

Consequently, you may rest assured that the view which you expressed at the ceremony marking the cessation of the armed confrontation to the effect that "El Salvador has crossed the line from armed peace into a new era" is completely valid and objective as far as FMLN is concerned, today as it was on 15 December.

Comrade Salvador Sánchez Cerén, in his letter of 11 June, which I have attached, explains clearly the reason why a certain quantity of arms was withheld without informing ONUSAL about this fact. The purpose of this was to keep a last negotiating card in order to guarantee peace and the conclusion of the agreements. The need for this card derives from a profound mistrust of the armed forces. This mistrust is based on both the reluctance of the armed forces to adapt to change and accept the new doctrine, their new role in a democratic society, as well as the military capability which this armed institution still has and which is sufficient to reverse the process, in spite of the measures and commitment by the United Nations to prevent them from doing so.

I understand perfectly that since I have not communicated with you until now you feel unable to respond to the doubts and questions which the discovery of the arms stockpile in Santa Rosa has given rise to. I did not contact you earlier because I had assumed that the free-flowing communication and full collaboration which our comrades in the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) have had with ONUSAL were sufficient. In any event, I accept your views on the matter and apologize for this oversight. At the same time, I should like to reiterate that I feel personally committed to do everything incumbent upon me to move forward through this critical period.

With regard to the information which you have requested from me concerning the measures which FMLN is taking in order to ensure that any further arms stockpiles which might exist in El Salvador or a neighbouring country are

located and destroyed, I should like to indicate the following: as comrade Salvador Sánchez Cerén informs you, FPL has already taken the necessary steps to "clean up its house". The rest of us in the former General Command are considering the way in which arms which may have been dispersed and concealed could be recollected. I plan to return from Mexico City to San Salvador next Friday, 18 June. I shall then contact the other comrades and inform you as speedily as possible of the conclusions which we have reached. In the meantime, I am sending you a copy of the FMLN communiqué on the subject, which we issued yesterday.

I learned through the press that President Cristiani has requested you to suspend ONUSAL certification of the complete disarmament and demobilization of FMLN. The President intends to use this action by the United Nations to justify suspending the legal status of FMLN as a political party.

I am concerned at the fact that President Cristiani is taking these positions now. At first, he assumed a moderate stance with regard to the discovery in Santa Rosa. He espoused a position rather in defense of the peace process. Last Friday, however, he used the incident as a pretext for cancelling a high-level meeting between the parties which had been agreed upon after the discovery for the purpose of promoting compliance with the agreements to be carried out in order to reduce the negative impact of the incident. This change is probably due to the fact that President Cristiani is being subjected to strong pressure by those who are opposed to the peace process. They know that the armed conflict came about because the political avenues were closed. They are aware that an attempt to close them again now, if only temporarily, may have serious implications for the process, which has not encountered any setback. Suspending the legal status of FMLN would be the first step backwards in the implementation of the agreements. Without any doubt, such a measure, instead of restoring trust between the parties, would enormously increase the feelings of mistrust.

Accordingly, I feel on the contrary that the United Nations should take extraordinary steps to re-establish communication between the parties and ensure that this stumbling block does not degenerate into an obstacle that paralyses and undermines the progress that has already been achieved or is close at hand. The Salvadorian people deserve the successful completion of this process, which began well and has proceeded well.

In view of the importance of the matter, you are at liberty to include a copy of this letter together with that of comrade Sánchez Cerén as an annex to your report to the Security Council.

I take this opportunity to convey to you the assurances of my highest consideration and once again reaffirm our commitment to proceeding forward in the peace process.

(Signed) Schafik Jorge HANDAL

Annex II (B)

[Original: Spanish]

Letter dated 11 June 1993 from the Secretary-General of the Fuerzas Populares de Liberación (FPL) addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you in my capacity as Secretary-General of the Fuerzas Populares de Liberación Farabundo Martí (FPL), and as a member of the Political Committee and of the former General Command of FMLN, with reference to the stockpiles of arms which we did not destroy earlier.

I believe that we owe you, your closest colleagues, the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General and members of the Security Council an explanation because of the very significant contribution which you have made, and can continue to make, to the process of implementation of the agreements and consolidation of peace in El Salvador. Please forward a copy of this letter to them all.

In explaining the viewpoint of FPL, I am not seeking to be exhaustive, to evade responsibilities or to deny the seriousness of this. I am trying to place it in proper perspective, to maintain your confidence and that of the others for whom this letter is intended and, above all, to ensure that those who have always opposed the peace process do not seize this opportunity to reduce substantially the achievements of the Salvadorian people.

First of all I should like to assure you that the reason we did not take an inventory of or destroy these arms was at no time because we were thinking of using them to conduct a further military offensive. As you yourself can confirm, ever since we opted to seek a political solution to the Salvadorian conflict, FPL - as part of FMLN - has been working hard in the negotiations, contributing to the search for formulas that have helped us to untie the "Gordian knots". After the signing of the peace agreements, we have been endeavouring to move ahead constructively with their implementation while, at the same time, devoting ourselves wholeheartedly to transforming our secret political-military structure into an open political organization with an expanding popular base.

The results of these efforts became clear at the close of the first FPL Congress, which was an expression of the vitality and political strength which we have built up and the occasion for the highest governing body of FPL to ratify, by unanimously approving the strategy for this new period, the historic decision which our Central Committee had taken, namely, to replace the political and military struggle by an exclusively political struggle. Our current strategy is aimed entirely at achieving the implementation of the agreements, electoral victory, promotion of overall development and the growth and consolidation of our political party.

The real reason we did not make an inventory of or destroy all our arms was simply that we had profound mistrust of the armed forces. This forced us to keep one last negotiating card up our sleeve in order to guarantee the full execution of all agreements. As you know, even though the process was put back

on track by means of various reschedulings which averted a major crisis in the peace process, the Government's delays and failure to meet commitments considerably increased our mistrust and definitively upset the balance achieved in the initial schedule. As a result, destruction of FMLN's military apparatus was carried out under circumstances substantially different from those which were initially agreed on. It was done before the arms for the exclusive use of the armed forces had been collected, before land ownership in the conflict areas had been legalized, before the functional structure of PNC had been created, before the purification of the armed forces had been completed, and so forth.

For this reason, although we were fully confident that after 15 December you and your colleagues would continue to press for full implementation of the agreements, we had serious grounds for believing that after that date the resistance of certain sectors of the armed forces would increase, which might reduce the latitude for United Nations mediation. As you are well aware, the effectiveness of the United Nations observer missions does not depend only on the sincerity, dedication and commitment of the Secretary-General and his colleagues. If that were so, all the peace processes which are currently being verified by the United Nations would be as successful as that of El Salvador.

After 15 December, we were able to confirm, on the one hand, that the resistance of those sectors of the armed forces which opposed the peace agreement did increase and, at the same time, our own capacity to press for compliance with the agreements was substantially weakened. This contributed, inter alia, to a significant slowing down of the pace of execution of agreements that were incomplete or outstanding.

As you know, most of the agreements which were rescheduled on 22 December and 4 February 1993 were not implemented on the agreed new dates. Up to now they have not been implemented. This non-fulfilment is correctly reflected in the report you presented, on 21 May, to the Security Council, in which it is stated that some 30 government commitments have not been fully met. This is without listing all the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth and the Human Rights Division of ONUSAL which the Government has not acted on.

Moreover, we were also able to confirm that, after 15 December, you, your colleagues and the Security Council continued to press insistently for full implementation of the recommendations of the ad hoc Commission, the Commission on the Truth and all other agreements.

Inasmuch as we were continuing to develop as a legal political party and as our prospects of continuing to do so were expanding apace, it became incompatible, burdensome and unnecessary for us to have these stockpiles of arms. For that reason, those in charge of maintaining the stockpiles had already decided to hand them over privately to the Government of Nicaragua and to ONUSAL, as had been done with the stockpiles we had in Honduras. Unfortunately this new decision was not carried out because all the active members of FPL were engrossed in preparing for Congress and the Congress itself, and in the immediate tasks following therefrom.

The discovery of the stockpile at Santa Rosa in Nicaragua and all the implications of that event convinced us that the decision to rid ourselves of

all arms was the correct one. Unfortunately, we had to do it after the events of 23 May.

I should like to take this opportunity to apologize for concealing the existence of these stockpiles from you and your colleagues. For the reasons set out above, we were convinced of the need to keep them, but decided to do so without informing you of the fact, since we were aware of the impartiality with which you and your colleagues had acted in the Salvadorian peace process.

The above explanations relate to the past. As to the present and the future, we have already publicly acknowledged responsibility for the arms found at Santa Rosa and are handing over to the Nicaraguan Government and ONUSAL other stockpiles we had kept in that country. Once they have been destroyed, we shall inform ONUSAL of the whereabouts of the stockpiles we have maintained in El Salvador so that they can be immediately destroyed. In short, we have already undertaken the necessary measures to "clean up our house", in other words to comply with the undertakings we gave in the peace agreements. We are also cooperating with the Nicaraguan Government to settle the legal proceedings currently in progress.

However, we are concerned that all these actions have served to fan, rather than extinguish, the flames. Because of the domestic political situation in Nicaragua and the forthcoming elections in El Salvador, these actions are continually being distorted in an attempt to further damage FPL, reduce the prospects of an electoral victory by the Salvadorian left, create a climate in which attacks on the opposition can be stepped up and, above all, diminish past prospective gains under the peace agreements, which are the heritage not of FMLN, but of the Salvadorian people.

For almost a month the local press has focused attention on the arms hidden by FPL. Scant mention has been made of the arms for the exclusive use of the armed forces which are still in the hands of civilians. It has overlooked the fact that many of the commitments given by the Government have not been met, including the land transfer programme, the agreement to deploy the National Civil Police, the gradual disbanding of the national police, implementation of the medium-term programme for the reintegration of former combatants into civilian life, compliance with the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth, and so on.

Even your letter to the Security Council and the latter's subsequent declaration have been manipulated by certain sectors. Instead of serving to accelerate confidence-building and relaunch the process by urging full and immediate compliance with all the agreements, they are being used to promote mistrust and justify the failure to comply with the remaining agreements.

The fact that attention has been focused solely on the arms in the possession of FPL has today been used by the Government as a pretext for cancelling a high-level meeting at the eleventh hour. The meeting had been called by ONUSAL in the wake of the events in Nicaragua. It would have been very useful in seeking ways of rebuilding confidence, reopening communications, curbing the current increase in the dirty war, and speeding up implementation of the agreements.

It is clear that the extreme right is aggressively attacking the FPL leaders and prospective candidates not only from a desire to halt the implementation of the agreements once and for all, but also because they want to distort and reverse them. They know that FPL is the majority component of FMLN and one of its most dynamic forces. They know that by weakening FPL they can damage the prospects of the Salvadorian left winning the elections. They want to prevent the new Government from continuing to extend and consolidate the gains achieved by the negotiations. They want to ensure victory for ARENA in order to reverse the process of demilitarization and democratization carried out under the agreements.

In conclusion, I am convinced of the urgent need to put the transgression by FPL in a proper perspective, recognize that it has already been rectified and give rapid impetus to the process of implementing the agreements. It would be very useful if the chief of ONUSAL could call, privately as well as publicly, for efforts to overcome the crisis and the swift resumption of the process of complying fully with the agreements. Otherwise, that process will be seriously and irreparably damaged, with the main loser being not FPL but the Salvadorian people.

Without wishing to exonerate FPL, FMLN or the Government, we hope that in the interest of the Salvadorian people you will again be able to foster the resumption and consolidation of the peace process and prevent the current crisis from escalating and resulting in deadlock. There is an urgent need to refocus attention and efforts on meeting the outstanding commitments. Time is running out.

I take this opportunity to convey the assurances of my highest consideration, and to reaffirm our complete readiness to continue promoting the consolidation of peace through full compliance with all the agreements.

(Signed) Salvador SANCHEZ CEREN

Annex III

[Original: Spanish]

Letter dated 19 June 1993 from the Coordinator-General of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter of 16 June 1993, I am writing to inform you that, after my return from Mexico yesterday I met with my comrades of the former General Command and we adopted decisions and measures concerning the arms of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) that remain to be collected and destroyed. The decisions and measures are the following:

1. Collect and destroy, in close cooperation with the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), arms still held by FMLN, within a period of 45 days beginning on 21 June. We believe that this is sufficient time for us and we hope that it will also be sufficient for ONUSAL with its reduced military staff.

2. We cannot specify in advance the number and type of these arms, since there may be scattered and concealed weapons stockpiles over which we have no firm control. We have taken the necessary measures to determine the existence and whereabouts of such weapons stockpiles. We believe that, at the end of the aforementioned period, we will be in a position to specify the number and type of weapons that were collected.

3. The Fuerzas Populares de Liberación (FPL) has informed us of its decision to reveal the location of and destroy the weapons stockpiles that it still maintains in El Salvador, once it has finished destroying, with the cooperation and supervision of ONUSAL, its stockpiles of weapons in Nicaragua. FPL has already submitted the plan for its operation in El Salvador to ONUSAL.

   The Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo (ERP) has also informed us that last week it provided ONUSAL with information about arms still in its possession with a view to their destruction.

   We believe that all these arms should be accounted for at the end of the 45 days.

4. The collection of FMLN arms during this time period should proceed without publicity, in private, in accordance with a plan that each member organization of FMLN will submit to ONUSAL. This operation can begin immediately, with the plan already submitted by FPL. ONUSAL would publicize the final results. The Armed Forces of El Salvador (FAES) and the National Police should not participate in this operation in any way. Since the operation involves former areas of conflict that are subject to a special security regime, the participation of the National Civil Police would be acceptable only when ONUSAL considers it necessary.

5. The arms confiscated after the expiry of the 45-day period shall be accounted for solely by the persons in whose possession they are found. FMLN disclaims all responsibility. We have expressly agreed to this arrangement.

6. We have carefully examined the case of the arms that disappeared, after having been inspected and itemized by ONUSAL, at the 15 points at which our forces were concentrated during the period of the "armed peace", and we have concluded that:

   (a) These arms were taken from under our control; to put it bluntly, they were stolen;

   (b) It is clear that, since the arms formed part of the inventories that we turned over to ONUSAL and were inspected by its Military Division, there is no reason to suppose that we removed them ourselves for the purpose of concealing them;

   (c) We are unable to recover these arms and, if they are confiscated in the future by the competent authorities, those persons in whose possession the arms are found shall be held accountable.

The developments that have prompted me to write this letter are, as you well understand, typical of a post-war situation and the complex process of dealing with the consequences of a long war that has had political, economic, moral, material and psychological repercussions and has left mistrust and anxiety in its wake. We cannot allow any of these difficulties and, at times, complications affect the peace or hinder the process of democratization. This is our firm conviction and resolve.

The peace process in El Salvador, despite these incidents, is a tangible fact, and it must be continued and encouraged. The strength of that process derives from each party's compliance with the agreements and commitments it has undertaken. This is also the source of its credibility.

FMLN has paid a high political price for not having complied fully with its obligation to submit accurate inventories of its arms. However, by taking the measures set out in this letter, it is making an extraordinary effort to normalize its situation within a short period of time - by 4 August 1993 - and thereby give new impetus to the Chapultepec process.

In your report of 21 May 1993, you informed the Security Council of a considerable and disturbing number of cases of non-compliance or distortions of its obligations on the part of the Government of President Cristiani, which form a truly dramatic panorama. We see no reason for considering such cases of non-compliance as any less serious than ours, which we are currently rectifying. This situation continues to give rise to mistrust among our member organizations and also among broad sectors of the population. Mistrust is increasing as the date of the elections - which will be held in March 1994 - approaches and the time remaining in the term of President Alfredo Cristiani is growing shorter; at the same time, the many cases of non-compliance that you referred to in your report have not been substantially redressed.

We are convinced of the need for extraordinary measures and efforts to ensure that the Government fulfils all its obligations in what remains of the current year, in any case before the March 1994 elections, except in those cases in which it was agreed that full compliance would take place at a later date.

We believe that the Government must agree on specific time-limits that will enable it to end its dilatory behaviour and comply fully with its obligations that it has undertaken. We hope that you obtain specific commitments and measures from the Government of El Salvador so that the peace and democratization process can be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It is particularly important, as I mentioned in my previous letter, to re-establish direct communication between the parties.

I should like to reiterate, on behalf of all the members of FMLN, our strong desire to continue and promote the Chapultepec process, our firm resolve not to resume the armed struggle, and our assurances that we wish to cooperate in overcoming current difficulties without jeopardizing the peace process in any way.

Finally, I should like to draw your attention to the efforts being made to ban or suspend the legality of FMLN as a political party:

> On 14 June, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal decided to request ONUSAL to provide information relating to the discovery of a FPL weapons cache in Managua, "since, in order to register the Partido Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional on 14 December 1992, it was required that the aforementioned party should be a 'truly disarmed organization', as the aforementioned Mission certified on that same day".

The reply of ONUSAL will undoubtedly be of legal significance, since it can be used as evidence against the legality of FMLN, with consequences that could greatly damage the peace process, to which I referred in my previous letter. The manner and terms in which ONUSAL replies to the request of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal will therefore be of the utmost importance. We believe that this situation should be dealt with very carefully.

(Signed) Schafik Jorge HANDAL

Annex IV

[Original: Spanish]

Letter dated 11 June 1993 from the President of the Republic of El Salvador addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to convey to you the deep concern of the Government of the Republic of El Salvador at the large quantities of arms, ammunition and explosives belonging to FMLN recently discovered in Nicaragua, and at the other large quantities which might be present in Nicaragua and about which there is hard information. This should be investigated and verified in the next few days.

The aforementioned discoveries are in addition to the discoveries in El Salvador that we reported earlier to ONUSAL, and demonstrate unequivocally that FMLN has consciously violated its fundamental commitment to hand over all weapons, munitions, mines, other explosives and military equipment of its forces, including those located in other countries. Moreover, it has called into question your statement in the report to the Security Council dated 21 May 1993 (S/25812) that "by 11 February, all the arms stored in the FMLN concentration areas had been destroyed and on 1 April the destruction of arms in deposits outside El Salvador was completed".

The aforementioned violation becomes even more serious if one considers all the efforts you made before 15 December 1992 to ensure that FMLN included in the inventory submitted to ONUSAL large quantities of weapons in its possession that had not been included in the inventory submitted at the beginning of the cease-fire - conduct that was also in violation of the commitments assumed. Furthermore, it confirms the opinion of the Government of El Salvador, which is shared by other Governments, that the weapons and war matériel declared by FMLN differed substantially from what was actually its arsenal, a fact which was reported to ONUSAL on many occasions before 15 December 1992, the date on which you certified as satisfactory the inventory of arms and war matériel submitted by FMLN.

The conduct of FMLN is extremely serious and could affect the credibility of the entire peace process, but it is also a violation of the constitutional provision prohibiting the existence of armed groups, and it might be a reason to disband FMLN as a political party. In addition, that breach has been described as a serious development by the national supervisory body - COPAZ - as witness the accompanying document.

Our commitment is to consolidate peace in El Salvador; accordingly, the word pledged before you in the Geneva agreement must be honoured. We therefore respectfully request that you give a clear indication that there has been a serious breach of the commitment undertaken by FMLN as described above, and that the ONUSAL certification of complete disarmament on the part of FMLN be left in abeyance, until FMLN has handed over - and made available to ONUSAL for complete destruction - all war matériel in its possession either in El Salvador or in other countries. We believe that the gravity of the breach warrants a resolution by the United Nations Security Council; we are calling for a

resolution because we think it is necessary in order to safeguard the prestige of a process which, as you stated in the report, constitutes a notable example for the world.

We also believe that the time is ripe for FMLN to be required to disarm the armed groups of members or sympathizers (we have reported them to ONUSAL and it has verified the reports in some cases), or declare that it has severed links with such groups, so that the means afforded by legislation might come into play, with a view to safeguarding the lives and property of the peaceful inhabitants of El Salvador.

Please find attached a copy of all the reports sent to ONUSAL on the question that has prompted this letter, as well as the aforementioned COPAZ statement and documents confirming what we are now reporting.*

(Signed) Alfredo CRISTIANI

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* These attachments are not included in this report.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26006
28 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3246th meeting, on 28 June 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait":

"The Security Council has noted with particular concern the letter of 6 June 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq to the Secretary-General (S/25905) concerning resolution 833 (1993).

"The Council recalls in this connection that the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission did not reallocate territory between Kuwait and Iraq, but simply carried out the technical task necessary to demarcate the precise coordinates for the first time, on the basis of "The Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the Restoration of Friendly Relations, Recognition and Related Matters" signed by them on 4 October 1963, which were registered with the United Nations. The Council reminds Iraq that the Boundary Demarcation Commission acted on the basis of resolution 687 (1991) and the Secretary-General's report on implementing paragraph 3 of that resolution, both of which were formally accepted by Iraq. In its resolution 833 (1993), the Council reaffirmed that the decisions of the Commission were final, and demanded that Iraq and Kuwait respect the inviolability of the international boundary as demarcated by the Commission and the right to navigational access.

"The Council also reminds Iraq of its acceptance of resolution 687 (1991) of the Council, which forms the basis for the cease-fire. The Council wishes to stress to Iraq the inviolability of the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, demarcated by the Commission and guaranteed by the Council pursuant to resolutions 687 (1991), 773 (1992) and 833 (1993), and the serious consequences that would ensue from any breach thereof."

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Security Council

Distr.
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S/26007
28 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose the text of a statement issued by my Government in its capacity as Facilitator in the Rwandese Talks in Arusha regarding the postponement of the date for the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front, and to request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. B. NYAKYI
Ambassador

280693

Annex

Statement issued on 25 June 1993 by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania

During the last eleven months, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has been playing host to peace negotiations in Arusha between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF). Tanzania's involvement as Facilitator was within the framework of regional efforts at finding a peaceful negotiated settlement to the Rwandese conflict.

2. The search for peace is an arduous and challenging task. Since the commencement of the peace process in Arusha in July, 1992, the parties to the conflict were able to negotiate, agree and sign a ceasefire agreement which is happily holding, and protocols on the rule of law, power-sharing, refugees and displaced persons. Having dispensed with intricate matters, the parties to the conflict addressed themselves to even trickier issues: military and security aspects and the equally demanding peace agreement. The outstanding issue of proportions in the command of the national army and the gendarmerie was about to be resolved; so were questions of the timetable for the initial and temporary placement of transitional structures and institutions and procedures for the appointment of a Prime Minister who would be nominated by the relevant party.

3. It was on the basis of the progress made at the negotiating table and the understanding that had clearly emerged that full consultations with both parties were undertaken by the Facilitator with a view to signing a comprehensive peace agreement. The Government of the Republic of Rwanda proposed Thursday, 24 June 1993 and that date was agreed to by all the parties to the conflict.

4. In view of the above, the Government of the United Republic of

Tanzania sent out invitations to Heads of the neighbouring countries of Burundi, Kenya, Uganda and Zaire, as well as the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the OAU Secretary General to come and witness the signing ceremony by the Rwanda President and the Chairman of the Rwandese Patriotic Front in the presence of the Facilitator. Indeed, all diplomatic and consular missions and international organizations accredited to Tanzania were notified of this important event and asked to attend the ceremony.

5. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania regrets that the peace agreement was not signed due to circumstances deemed unavoidable by the Government of the Republic of Rwanda. However, Tanzania feels that there is greater need and maximum urgency for a peace agreement to be concluded as soon as possible. Any delays will only encourage the violation of the ceasefire and escalate the conflict with ominous consequences, not only for the people and Government of Rwanda, but also for the region and Africa as a whole.

6. Tanzania wishes to make it abundantly clear that as entrusted Facilitator and good neighbour, this country remains committed to the peace process in Rwanda. We would therefore like to appeal to both parties to the conflict to exercise maximum restraint and continue to cooperate fully to ensure that a comprehensive agreement is reached quickly in the interest of all Rwanda, neighbouring countries and Africa as a whole.

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Security Council

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2 July 1993
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 36
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 28 June 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter from His Excellency Ernesto Leal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, informing you of the various actions taken by the Government of our country following the discovery on national territory of secret arms caches belonging to the Salvadorian guerrillas (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Erich VILCHEZ ASHER
Minister Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 22 June 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs addressed to the Secretary-General

The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, consistent with its political intent not to permit the use of its territory by irregular forces to destabilize other countries, and in fulfilment of the regional undertakings entered into in respect of disarmament and illicit arms transfers, informs the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, of the various actions it has taken following the discovery on national territory of secret arms caches belonging to the Salvadorian guerrillas:

1. As you correctly mentioned in your letter to the President of the Security Council dated 8 June 1993, the Government of Nicaragua, following the explosion of a secret arms cache located in the Santa Rosa repair shop, north of the city of Managua, requested the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) - the organ entrusted with verifying compliance with the Peace Agreement in that country - to send a delegation forthwith to conduct an on-site investigation into the circumstances surrounding these events and to confirm the destruction of the armaments found.

2. Accordingly, the national authorities, with the support of ONUSAL experts and with the collaboration of the Fuerzas Populares de Liberación - the Salvadorian guerrilla faction which has assumed total and absolute responsibility for the existence in Nicaragua of these secret caches - began an investigation which led to the determination that there were 15 premises which were being used to store arms and documents, or as safe-houses.

This war matériel was duly itemized and promptly destroyed in the presence and with the collaboration of ONUSAL experts. Immediately thereafter, a conclusive report was prepared, giving the details of the various activities carried out, and a detailed inventory of the arms, instruments and equipment found in the various caches and safe-houses; this was drawn up by the national authorities, together with the special envoys from ONUSAL.

3. The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua considers it appropriate to underscore the promptness, diligence and transparency of the action taken in the face of this situation, as was recognized by the President of the Security Council himself in his statement of 11 June 1993 (S/25929) following consideration of the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace", when he said:

> "The Security Council takes note with satisfaction of the cooperation of the Government of Nicaragua in itemizing and disposing of the war matériel found."

4. The Government of Nicaragua likewise can not fail to point out that the corresponding criminal proceedings have been instituted against the various persons linked to the existence in Nicaragua of the secret war weapons. As stated in the said conclusive report, this is a criminal case which is being heard in the Managua Fifth District Criminal Court.

5. Finally, the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua ventures to reiterate that it fully supports existing regional agreements concerning subversive activities and illicit armaments transfers, such as the Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America (known as the Esquipulas II Agreement, of 7 August 1987), sections 5 and 6, respectively entitled "termination of aid for irregular forces and insurrectionist movements" and "non-use of territory to attack other States"; and the more recent preliminary mechanism on assistance, cooperation and coordination for the elimination of illicit arms traffic in Central America, signed on 16 June 1992, by the Central American security commission in San Salvador, which contains specific measures for proper compliance with the security commitments of the Esquipulas procedure.

6. Thus, to comply with these regional undertakings, the Government of Nicaragua has promulgated, in accordance with those agreements, legislation designed specifically to prevent and punish anyone who supports irregular forces or who transfers arms. Act No. 122 of 4 October 1990 adds to the Penal Code a new offence, which reads as follows:

"Addendum to the offence against the peace of the Republic

"Article 1. Add to article 546 of the Penal Code a sixth paragraph, reading as follows:

"Paragraph 6. Anyone who, within the national territory, promotes, assists or organizes foreign irregular forces, forms part thereof or uses or permits the use of national territory to instigate, assist or lend military or logistic assistance to such forces or to those organized in another country, by trafficking in, storing and transferring arms, equipment or military supplies; recruiting nationals and foreigners, billeting or training military personnel; installing and operating radio transmitters, television or radiocommunication stations or who assists or collaborates with them in any other manner, shall be liable to imprisonment from 3 to 10 years and confiscation of the arms, supplies and other property used to commit the offence."

7. Thus, by adopting domestic or international legislation; by inviting international bodies to verify the itemizing and disposal of war matériel; and by instituting criminal proceedings against those accused, the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua is demonstrating its indisputable devotion to peace and its attachment to international law, as a contribution to the peace process in the Central American region.

(Signed) Ernesto LEAL SANCHEZ
Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/225
S/26009
28 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Item 143 of the preliminary list*
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 28 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The recent upsurge in terrorism across the world is an extremely dangerous phenomenon. The rise in terrorist activity in the Middle East, Europe and North America exemplifies the expanding reach and growing menace of the perpetrators of terrorist acts.

International efforts are required to confront and halt terrorism. Israel believes that there is an immediate need for joint international endeavours in fields such as intelligence-gathering, information exchange and preventive efforts in order to stand up to and defeat international terrorism. Such endeavours are essential, lest terrorism succeed in endangering the stability and security of democratic countries and in thwarting the chances for peace. Too many innocent lives have already been lost as a result of terrorist attacks. Passivity in the face of the threat posed by international terrorism will only allow the list of victims to grow still longer.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 143 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gad YAACOBI
Ambassador

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* A/48/50.

93-37500 (E) 280693

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26010
28 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated 26 June 1993 issued by Dr. Haris Silajdžić, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

Annex

H.E. Niels Patersen
President of the Council of Ministers
of EC

Excellency,

The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at its session held on 26 June 1993, considered the situation issuing from the negotiations in Geneva and unanimously agreed that some of the options as considered at individual sessions are contrary to the principles adopted at the London Conference, dated 26 August 1992.

These principles are, inter alia, contained in the following paragraph:

(viii) the fundamental obligation to respect independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States in the region; and to respect the inviolability of all frontiers in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the CSCE Final Act and the Charter of Paris. Rejection of all efforts to acquire territory and change borders by force;

The EC Summit in Copenhagen has reaffirmed that further negotiations are to be based upon the principles of the London Conference and, in particular, on independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Having in mind this, the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina expects the Steering Committee of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia to establish at its meeting a platform providing for the solution based on these principles, to this issue.

You are most kindly requested to undertake all the necessary steps in this respect.

With respects,

Sarajevo, 25 June 1993

Haris Silajdžić

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Co: - Boutros Boutros-Ghali
United Nations Secretary-General

- Lord D. Owen, Th. Stoltenberg
ICFY Co-Chairmen

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26011
28 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated 26 June 1993 issued by the Office of the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

280693

Annex

REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

PRESIDENCY

Sarajevo, 26 June 1993

- Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali
  United Nations Secretary-General
- President of the United Nations
  Security Council
- Gen. Wahlgren, UNPF Force Commander
- Gen. Morillon, UNPF BH Forward
  Commander

Sir,

As you may know in October 1992 on the road to the airport of Sarajevo the Serbian aggressor established the heavy reinforced control point, thus violating the Airport Agreement, changing the regime of movement and endangering the security of transport.

This road is frequently used for the transport of Bosnian presidential delegations and the control point is the constant threat to their lives. In tolerating this situation by UNPROFOR, on the same spot Bosnian Vice Prime Minister was killed by aggressor's soldiers right inside the United Nations armed personal carrier (APC).

We urgently request the removal of that control point and taking full control over the road by United Nations forces, thus fulfilling the Airport Agreement, or the change of route to the airport through Dobrinja settlement.

In expectance of your immediate reaction, please accept our deepest considerations.

Office of the President

(Signed) Malik Skaljić
Adviser

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26012
29 June 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 28 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our letters, the most recent being document S/25985, I have the honour to inform you that, at 1830 hours on 21 June 1993, United States aggressor aircraft dropped four heat flares on the village of Qawagh in Kawir subdistrict, Irbil governorate, setting fire to a grain farm.

The continued dropping of heat flares by United States aircraft provides a further proof of the persistence of the United States of America in inflicting injury on Iraq and its people and encroaching on its security and sovereignty.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/26013
29 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan on the latest Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if your would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

290693

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan

On 28 June 1993, subdivisions of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, after fierce fighting in which combat planes, tanks and artillery took part, occupied the town of Agdere and surrounding villages. The fighting which began on 12 June with a view to the capture of Agdam is continuing and already a score of villages have been occupied, many of which have been burned and razed. Thousands of peaceful inhabitants are fleeing the area of hostilities and are making for the interior of the Republic.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic regards this most recent escalation of military activity as a further example of the naked aggression perpetrated by the Republic of Armenia against Azerbaijan.

These events are taking place just as the world community - the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the President of the Minsk Conference and individual Governments - are making an effort to enable the interrupted peace process to resume.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic considers that the intention of the aggressor, in addition to annexing further territory, is to destabilize the political situation inside the Republic, where the prospect of emergence from the crisis and warding off the danger of civil war was just beginning to be seen.

It is obvious that the leaders of the Republic of Armenia, by triggering a further escalation, are endeavouring to provoke a retaliatory action by Azerbaijan, which would mean that the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan would be postponed indefinitely.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic is authorized to state that the Azerbaijani leaders, while warmly welcoming the mediation efforts aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict, reserve the right to use all possible means to repel the aggressor, which cynically ignores not only the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our Republic, but also the good will of the world community.

The responsibility for these dangerous developments, which can jeopardize peace and security throughout the region, rests entirely with the militarists in power in the Republic of Armenia.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26014
30 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 15 May 1993 (S/25777 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and of 25 June 1993 (S/25993),

Having considered also the letter by the President of the Republic of Croatia of 26 June 1993 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/26002),

Recalling the overwhelming importance of seeking, on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, comprehensive political solutions to the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and of sustaining confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Strongly condemning continuing military attacks within the territory of the Republics of Croatia and of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reaffirming its commitment to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and of the other Member States where UNPROFOR is deployed,

Calling on the parties and others concerned to reach an agreement on confidence-building measures in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, including the opening of the railroad between Zagreb and Split, the highway between Zagreb and Zupanja, and the Adriatic oil pipeline, securing the uninterrupted traffic across the Maslenica straits, and restoring the supply of electricity and water to all regions of the Republic of Croatia including the United Nations Protected Areas,

Determined to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 25 June 1993 (S/25993) and the request for additional resources contained in paragraphs 22, 24 and 25 of his report of 15 May 1993 (S/25777);

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report one month after the adoption of the present resolution on progress towards implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for Croatia and all relevant Security Council resolutions, taking into account the position of the Croatian Government, and decides to reconsider, in the light of that report, UNPROFOR's mandate in the territory of the Republic of Croatia;

3. Decides, in this context, to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional interim period terminating on 30 September 1993;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on developments in regard to the implementation of UNPROFOR's mandate;

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.